**Got It!**

**1. Congratulations**

Well done! You've seen a lot of data visualizations now.

**2. Histograms: show a distribution**

In Chapter 1 you learned that histograms are excellent for showing the distribution of a continuous variable, and

**3. Box plots: show lots of distributions**

that box plots can compactly show the distributions of lots of continuous variables.

**4. Scatter plots: compare two numeric variables**

In Chapter 2 you saw that scatter plots can show the relationship between two continuous variables, and

**5. Line plots: show trends over time**

that line plots are great for showing trends over time.

**6. Bar plots: show counts by category**

You also saw that bar plots show counts or proportions split by categories, and

**7. Dot plots: show log scale metrics by category**

that dot plots will do the same, but allow for logarithmic scales and showing multiple metrics at once.

**8. Extra dimensions**

In Chapter 3, you saw that using colors or multiple panels are often the best way to add a third dimension to your plot, since 3D plots are hard to interpret.

**9. 3 types of color scale**

You also learned that there are three types of color scale: qualitative, sequential, and diverging.

**10. Pair plot: compare many variables**

For cases where you need to analyze many variables at once, you saw three types of plots. Pair plots show relationships between each pair of variables,

**11. Correlation heatmap: show related variables**

correlation heatmaps show related variables, and

**12. Parallel coordinates plot: find patterns across variables**

parallel coordinates plots show patterns across many variables.

**13. Rose plot: show a cyclical distribution**

In Chapter 4, you learned that plots with polar coordinates are usually a bad idea, but they have niche uses when data is cyclical, like a time of day.

**14. Dual axes are bad**

You also learned that using dual axes is almost always misleading, and that

**15. Eliminate chartjunk**

minimalism is a good idea. You should eliminate anything from the plot that distracts from interpretations.

**16. Next steps**

If you are interested in learning more about data visualization, you can take courses on the R package ggplot2, which was used to create the plots in this course, or on business intelligence tools like Tableau, or Python packages like matplotlib and seaborn.

**17. You made it!**

Happy learning!